

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Swabian Alb Route

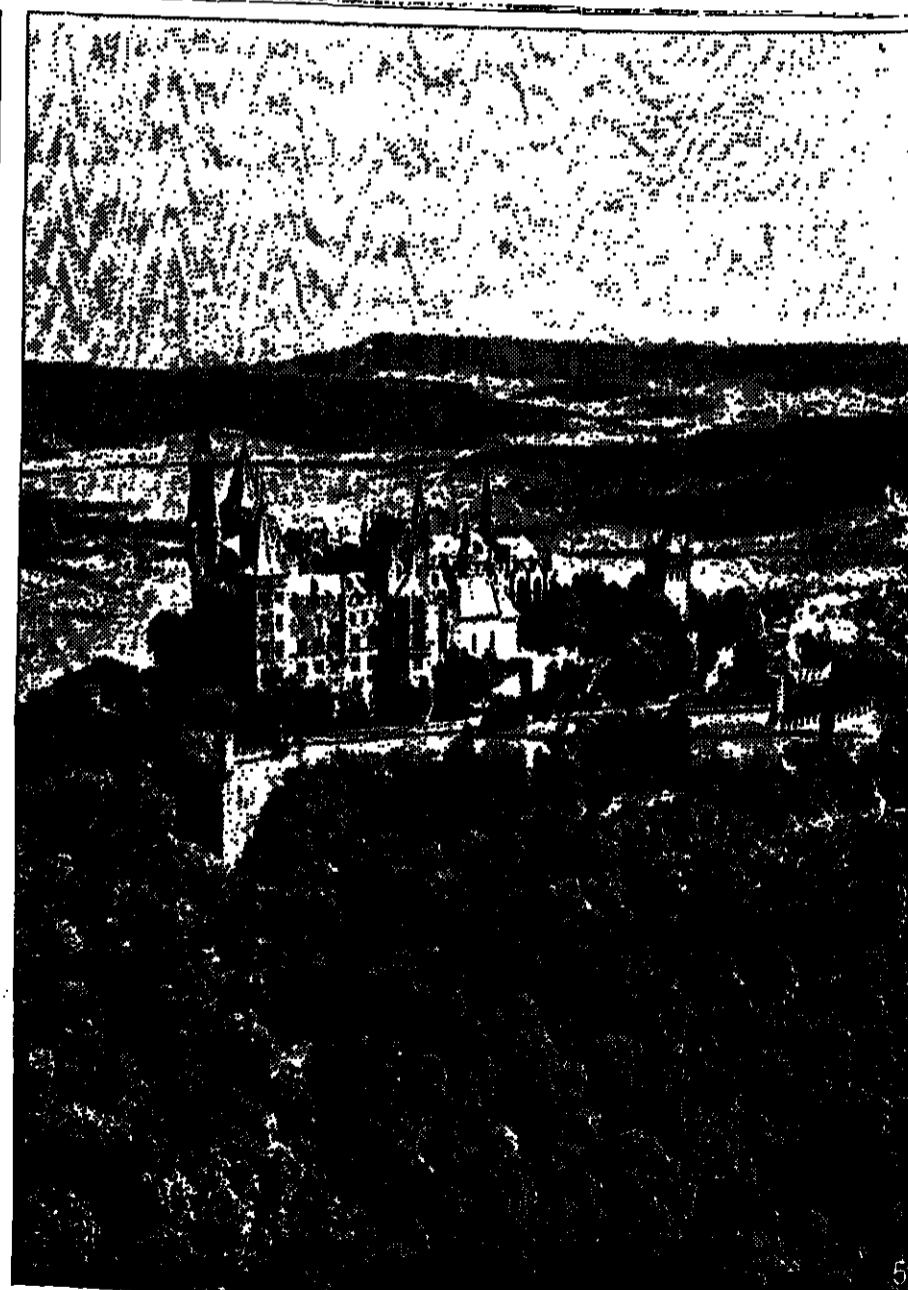
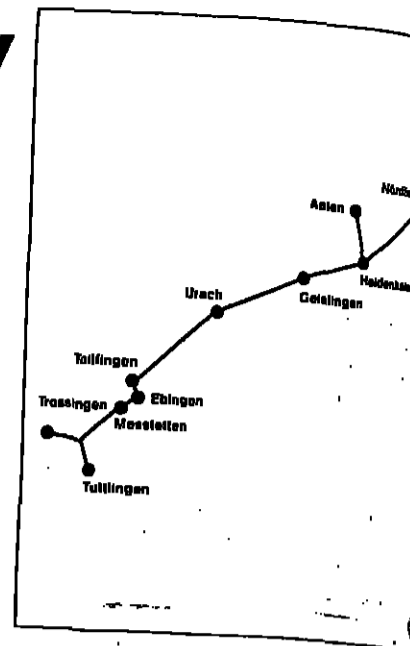
German roads will get you there. South of Stuttgart the Swabian Alb runs north-east from the Black Forest. It is a range of hills full of fossilised reminders of prehistory. It has a blustery but healthy climate, so have good walking shoes with you and scale a few heights as you try out some of the 6,250 miles of marked paths. Dense forests, caves full of stalactites and stalagmites, ruined castles and rocks that invite you to clamber will ensure variety.

You will also see what you can't see from a car: rare flowers and plants. The route runs over 125 miles through health resorts and nature reserves, passing Baroque churches, late Gothic and Rococo architecture and Hohenzollern Castle, home of the German Imperial family.

Visit Germany and let the Swabian Alb Route be your guide.

- 1 View of the Hegau region, near Tuttlingen
- 2 Heidenheim
- 3 Nördlingen
- 4 Urach
- 5 Hohenzollern Castle

**DZT** DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV  
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## European summit dominated by the German issue

At its summit in Strasbourg, European Community leaders recognised for the first time the right of Germans to "unity through free self-determination"; took a decisive step towards economic and monetary union by fixing a date for a meeting designed to amend European Community treaties; and adopted resolutions supporting reforms in Eastern Europe, including one relating to the establishment of a development bank.

Never before has there been so much talk about Germany at a European Community summit as there was in Strasbourg.

And never before were the obstacles even friendly neighbours place in the way of a striving for German unity — should this become manifest in the two German states — been so clearly defined.

The twelve European Community leaders outlined how they intend encouraging the process of reform through cooperation in the hitherto Communist states of Central and Eastern Europe.

None of the summit documents, however, show a trace of a possible "winter-bloc" enlargement of the European Community.

The greater the degree to which the

revolution in the GDR makes nothing seem impossible the more Bonn's Western European partners cling to the pillars of the existing status quo — Nato, the Warsaw Pact and, above all, the European Community with its current composition.

The most obvious demonstration of this fact is the resolution virtually wrested by President Mitterrand of France, Giulio Andreotti of Italy and others to already decide now that a treaty for a monetary union in the Community should be negotiated at the end of next year.

This must necessarily include the first elements of a political union.

Now the other partners were not even content with the additional reference to the CSCE Final Act, which allows border changes through peaceful agreement.

Possible German unity is now *de facto* made dependent on the approval of all powers concerned and even on an integration of the GDR into the European Community, thus becoming utopian regardless of the right of self-determination.

The Bonn leadership will require the utmost skill if it intends moving closer towards unity.

Kohl's refusal to make a clear statement waiving all territorial claims during his visit to Poland and his undiplomatically announced ten-point plan contributed substantially towards stirring up the fears of partners.



The two summiters. Chancellor Kohl (left) and President Mitterrand during the European summit in Strasbourg. (Photo: dpa)

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This found its expression in the Strasbourg declaration.

The Chancellor's complaint that some people mean the unalterability of the inner-German border when they talk about the Oder-Neisse border is quite correct. But he provided the pretext himself. It is completely unclear which course the future development will take.

The safeguards laid down by European Community partners in Strasbourg do not stand in the way of the "contractual Community" between the two German states envisaged by Hans Modrow.

Even the setting up of joint institutions by Bonn and East Berlin remain possible, providing this does not question essential elements of state sovereignty.

One thing, however, is clear: the word "reunification" should disappear from the vocabulary of West German politicians if they intend furthering the cause.

The less conspicuously the new German-German rapprochement takes place the better its chances of success.

Mitterrand described the outcome of the European Community summit as a sign that "the two parts of Europe" have moved out of the shadow of their superpowers.

In its declaration on Eastern Europe the Twelve referred to the Community as a "cornerstone of a new European architecture" and as the pole of a future balance of power in Europe.

This above all fits in with the French aim of turning the European Community into a buttress of the eastern superpower, the Soviet Union.

The fact that the Federal Republic of Germany is firmly anchored in the moorings of the western community and its intensification should also prevent the two German states, with their population of 78 million people, from becoming a new hegemonic power in Central Europe.

Erich Hauser  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 December, 1989)

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## Four-power meeting in Berlin

The four ambassadors of the occupying powers in Berlin after the first four-power conference for 18 years. From left, they are Vernon A. Walters (USA), Sir Christopher Mayhew (Britain), Vyatcheslav Kotschensassov (Soviet Union) and Serge Soldevail (France). The meeting was held because the four powers are worried that their rights are being skirted by the Germans. (Photo: dpa)













